Clerical Subscription no Grievance:

Or.

The Doctrines of the Church of England proved to be the Doctrines of CHRIST,

IN A

SERMON

PREACHED AT AN

ANNUAL VISITATION

OF THE

CLERGY of the Archdeaconry of Exeter,

HELD ON

At Columpton, Tuesday, May 12, 1772.

Mholoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the Doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the Doctrine of Christ, hath both the Father and the Son. 2 John 9.

Quod vetus est, in Religione, sequamur.

Burgerspic.

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A.B.

VICAR of Broad Hembury.

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"If any Man be a DUMB Christian, not pro-"fessing his Faith openly, but CLOKING and Co-"LORING himself, for Fear of Danger in Time to

" come; he giveth Men Occasion, justly and with

" good Conscience to doubt lest he have not the Grace

" of the Holy Ghost within him: because he is

"Tongue-Ty'D, and does not speak."

Homily for Whitfunday, Part I;



MATTHEW iv. 23.

And JESUS went about all Galilee, teaching in their Synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom.

A Time, when the Adversaries of Christ, and of His Church, are leaving no Effort untryed to extinguish the Knowledge of Him, and to accomplish the Demolition of That; at a Time, when the Insidious and the Daring are on full Scent after every Measure, which Art can suggest, or Insolence avow, to subvert an Establishment built on the Foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, having Jesus Christ Himself for its Chief Corner-Stone; it eminently behaves Those, whom Providence hath stationed as Watchmen upon the Walls of Sion, to sound the needful Alarm, and to put God's professing People on their Guard, lest, being led away with the Error of the Wicked, they fall from their own Stedfastness.

With a View to drive a Nail in the Ark; and to shew my Willingness at least, to contribute something, tho' ever so little, toward a Purpose so important; I have, on this public Occasion, made Choice of the Words now read: to which I was

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the

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the rather induced, as they naturally open a Way for pointing out What those Doctrines are, or what that Gospel of the Kingdom is, which were taught and preached by HIM who spake as never Man spake.

The Intentional Destroyers of our National Church profess a mighty Veneration for the Scriptures: and are perpetually crying out, in the muchprofituted Words of the celebrated Chillingworth, "The Bible, the Bible is the Religion of Protestants." It is certain, that the Bible ought to be the Religion of all Protestants: but it is no less certain, that there are some Protestants, whose Religion has no more Concord with the Bible, than Belial has with CHRIST. Witness the Gentlemen, who affemble, at the Feathers' Tavern in the Strand, for the laudable Purpose of smiting their Mother under the fifth Rib. Surely, the Bible is not the Religion of such Protestants! If they revered the Original, would they feek to demolish the Tranfcript? If they regarded the Fountain, would they labor, first, to poison, and then to cut off, the Stream? I wish, the true Cause of their Enmity against the Vine, may not be an Hatred of the facred Soil in which it grows. They would, perhaps, love the Church better, if the Bible and the Church were less agreed. No unprejudiced Perfon will cenfure this Apprehension, as hasty and uncharitable; who considers the extreme Thinness



of that Partition, by which Socinianism and Insidelity are divided from each other.

That the whole Chain of Dostrines, compriz'd in our public Standards as a Church, are perfettly coincident with that System of Religious Truths which God the Son made the grand Subjects of His own RERSONAL MINISTRY on Earth; will, I hope, be fufficiently prov'd, in the Course of our present Enquiry. Nor do I think, that the Meditations even of this Reverend and respectable Assembly can be directed into a more fuitable Channel, than by briefly reviewing the first Principles of the Doctrine of CHRIST a, as declared and afferted by that Adorable Person in whom are hid all the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge b. Permit me, therefore, my Honored Brethren, to put you in Remembrance of these Things, though, I would wish to take for granted, that many of us already know them; and that some of us are established in the present Truth. The Articles of the Faith once delivered to the Saints c, are not Points of idle Curiofity, or barren Speculation; but enter deeply into our Comfort and Holiness as Christians: confequently, they cannot be too frequently reviewed, nor too attentively furveyed .- Let me likewife intimate, That they cannot be pointed out with too much Plainness and Sincerity. If Trimming and Hypocrify, Duplicity and Adulation, be justly confidered

² Hebr. vi. 1. b Col. ii. 3. c Jude 3.

fidered as Indications both of Guilt and Meanness. even in the Common Intercourse of Civil and Social Life; how much deeper Guilt must be incur, and what transcendent Contempt must be deserve, who, from finister Motives of Honor, Interest, or Applaufe, would dare to temporize in holy Things, and either main the Body of Religious Doctrine by a partial Display of it, or veil and disguise it with the Cloud of artificial Mifrepresentation! He that hath my Word, let him speak my Word faithfully: for what is the Chaff to the Wheat, saith the Lordd? An inspired Prophet hath declared, Cursed be he that doth the Work of the Lord deceitfully e. An Apostle hath said, Do I seek to please Men? If I yet pleased Men, sought to please them at the Expence of Truth, I should not be the Servant of CHRIST f. JESUS CHRIST Himfelf hath affirmed. Whosoever shall be ashamed of Me, and of my Words, i. e. of Me and of my Doctrines, in this adulterous. and finful Generation; of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, i. e. him shall the Son of Man disown, when He cometh in the Glory of His Father with the holy Angels 8. A Denuntiation, this, fufficient

d Jer. xxiii. 28. e Jer. xlviii. 10. f Gal. i. 10.

⁸ Mark viii, 38, - I was, formerly, well acquainted with two worthy Persons in the Ministry, who were eminently pious, and extensively useful. One of these died in 1759, the other, in 1761. I thought, that, if ever any Men in the World were faithful to the Light God had given them, These were. And yet, in their last Illnesses, they had such a feeling

to make every Minister's Ears to tingle, and his Heart to tremble! — Be it so, then, that a faith-

Sight of their past Unfaithfulness, as almost reduced them, for a Time, to a Despair of Salvation. The former of them faid, he " only wished to live, that he might have an Opportunity of preaching the Gospel in a fuller Manner than he had ever yet " done." The latter cryed out, in an Agony of Distress, "God bides the Light of His Face from my Soul, and is putting " me to Bed in the Dark, because, out of a dastardly Complaisance to some of my Hearers, I have not dwelt ENOUGH upon the Doctrines of GRACE, in the Course of my public Ministrations:" instancing, particularly, in the Doctrine of Election; " In which " Doctrine," added he, " I now see such a Glory, as I never " faw before." Yet, both were good Men, and went off comfortably at last: tho' not 'till they had been led through a tedious, dismal Wilderness of keen Remorfe and distressing Conflicts. A Death-bed makes even the Children of God themselves feel the Importance of Divine Things, with a Force, which they rarely, if ever, feel, 'till Then. Such as suppress and keep back any Part of Christian Doctrine, either through Fear of Men, or to curry the Favor of Men; and consult their own Ease, Advancement, or Reputation, at the Cost of Truth and of Souls; have a tremendous Valley of Pain and Horror to pass through, e'er they reach the Kingdom of Heaven. If faved at all, it will be as by Fire, i. e. in a Way of Anguish and Difficulty. The Blood of Souls stains deep. - Well, therefore, might the Apostle Paul declare, Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel, 1 Cor. ix. 16. Thrice happy are they, who can add, with Him, Neither count I my Life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my Course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord JESUS, to testify THE GOSPEL OF THE GRACE OF GOD .-I take you to Record, this Day, that I am pure from the Blood of all Men: for I have not shunned to declare unto you ALL the Counfel of God. Acts xx. 24, 26, 27.

ful Exhibition of the whole Counsel of God, so far as He has been pleased to revele it, may expose His Messengers to the Risque of being deemed unfashionable Preachers. I trust, we are neither to be "ravished with the Whistling," nor frightened by the Phantom, of a Name. For my own Part, was it possible for me to preach before the whole Universe at once, I would make no Scruple to acknowledge it as my Heart's Desire and Prayer, that I may never be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, and that the Doctrines of Grace may never be out of Fashion with me, so long as they remain in the Bible. I wish to assert the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth; and leave God to take Care of Consequences.

After what has been premised, it may be super-studies to add, that the brief Hints which ensue, though delivered with Firmness, and under the strongest Conviction of their Truth and Importance, will yet be offered with all possible Humility; and I doubt not of their being received with Candor: especially, since I will venture to be quite consident, That Face does not answer Face in a Glass with greater Exactness, than the positive Determinations of our own Church correspond to the Voice of Scripture, respecting the Points that follow.

The Object, then, of our present Attention, is, To weigh the Principles of the Church of England in the Balance of the Sanctuary, by examining, What were those Doctrines, which the LORD of Life and Glory made it His Business to inculcate, during His Continuance on Earth?

In elucidating this Question, I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible: if, however, I should find myself unavoidably obliged to trespass on your Time, beyond the Limits which Custom ordinarily assigns on these occasions; I hope, the Extent and Importance of the Subject will conciliate your Patience, and plead my Excuse. I begin,

I. with the Divine Inspiration of the Writings of the Old Testament. The Authenticity of those inestimable Books has received the repeated Sanction of CHRIST's unerring Attestation. Beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the Things concerning Himfelf h. Those Writings He frequently quoted, and to them He frequently appealed, as facred and infallible: All Things, faid He, must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Mei. Thither He directed the Study of his Disciples: Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think, and are right in thinking, that ye have eternal Life; thefe are they that testify of Mek. When He declares, that the Scripture cannot be broken 1; what is it, but to fay, " The Old Testament is divine: the Facts it re-

B "lates,

^{*} Luke xxiv. 27. 1 16. v. 44. * John v. 39. 1 15. x. 35.

" lates, and the Doctrines it contains, are true! " its Prophecies are infallible: and it is easier for Heaven and Earth to pass, than for one Tittle of " the Law to fail "?" When tempted in the Wilderness of Judæa, He foiled the Adversary with Weapons taken from that facred Repository: It is written n, was His constant Reply, and the constant Shield whereby He extinguished and repelled the fiery Darts of the Wicked one. - In the fame Night wherein He was betrayed, He acknowledged His Power to command the Attendence of Angels for His Deliverance: But how then, faid He, shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be o? - Seeing, therefore, that all these Passages relate to the Old Testament only (for they were spoken many Years before a Line of the New was written), well may the Church declare P, " In the " Name of HOLY SCRIPTURE, we do understand " those Canonical Books of the OLD and New Testament, of whose Authority was never any Doubt in " the Church."

Our LORD having thus vouchfafed to make the Scriptures the Source from whence He drew, and the Test to which He referred, every Article of Faith which He proposed to Mankind; no Wonder that He should,

II. In perfect Conformity with that unerring Standard, affert and teach that grand, fundamen-

m Luke xvi. 17. n Matth. iv. 4, 7, 10. o 16. xxvi. 54.

tal Axiom of all true Religion, viz. the Unity of the Godhead. We find Him quoting and setting His Seal to those Words of Moses, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord a. And again, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve. — Here, likewise, the Church of England speaks in exact Unison with her blessed Master: "There is but one living and true God; ever- lasting; without Body, Parts, and Passions; of infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; the Maker and Preserver of all Things both visible and in- visible." (Art. I.) — But, tho Christ was careful to maintain, inviolably, the Unity of the Divine Essence; He was no less careful, in the

that Essence. As to Himself, in particular, He expressly averred, All Things that the Father hath are mine: the same moral Attributes; the same natural Perfections; the same Infinity of Existence, Glory, and Power. — He associates Himself with the Father, as Governor of all Things in a Way of Providence: My Father worketh bitherto, and I work. Immediately after relating which words, the Evangelist adds, Therefore the fews, in whose Hearing this Declaration was made, sought the more to kill Him, because He had —— said that God was his Father, making himself equal with God. Consequently, either Christ, considered in his superior

Mark xii. 29. Matth. iv. 10. John xvi. 15.

fuperior Character, must be, truly and properly, a Person in the Divine Nature; or we must file an Accusation against Him, as guilty of the blackest Impiety in claiming an Equality with the Most High. We must either blasphemously degrade the Savior of Men infinitely below the Level even of that proud and presumptuous Cardinal who was deservedly impeached for putting himself into Coparnership with his earthly Sovereign, by writing, in his public Letters, "The King and Iw;"—we must

" Wolsey. See the Parliamentary Hist. of England, vol. iii. p. 44. w Speaks not Arminianism the same audacious Language? Does not the Doctrine of Free-will, as commonly understood and received, represent Man as God's Co-adjutor, and even as a Co-efficient with his MAKER? Let the two following Citations, from a Brace of modern Free-willers, stand as a Sample. "Thou art courted by Father, Son, and Spirit, thy Fellow-" Laborers, for thy Good. To glad all Heaven, affert, rescue, " ennoble, and with Bliss eternal crown thyself: for, without " thee, in the conflituted Order of Things, Heaven is unable " to do it." Centaur not Fabul. Let. vi. - The well known Author of the preceding Quotation, was a Person of Learning, Sense, and Genius. But the indelicate Scribler of that which follows, unable to fet his Free-will Idol on Stilts, is forced to let it crawl, in a Style as Gothic as his Doctrine. One would almost imagine, that he inherited the Serpent's Malediction, Upon thy Belly shalt thou go, and Dust shalt thou eat, all the Days of thy Life. He roundly tells us, that, in the Conversion of St Paul and others, " The LORD did wait for Man's Com-" pliance and Improvements:" and that the Work of Gon, upon the Human Heart, is " as much dependent," for its Effieacy, on the Compliance and Improvements aforefaid, as the Birth

must either do this, or acknowledge the Messiah to be, what most certainly He is, in Concert with the Father and the Sacred Spirit, God over all, bleffed for ever. When the Jews faid to Him, For a good Work we stone thee not, but for Blasphemy, and because thou, being a Man, makest thyself God x; would He not have corrested them in a Point of fuch unspeakable Moment, if they had really miftaken his Meaning? Would He not, like Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, have disavowed, with Horror and Indignation, all Pretensions to Divinity, if He had not, in Deed and in Truth, been Divine? Would He, like impious Herod, have acquiefced in the supposed Arrogation of Deity, if He had not been Gop and Man in one Person? But so far was He from telling his Accusers, that they mis-apprebended his Doctrine, and that He laid no Sort of Claim to the Honors of the Godhead; He, on the contrary, confirmed the Inference they had drawn, by appealing to the Miracles he performed: Tho ye believe not Me, believe the Works; that ye may know

Birth of Isaac was dependent "on Abraham's Copulation with "Sarah." See Mr. Walter Sellon's Libel on the late Mr. Elista Coles, p. 224, and p. 227.

To fay nothing of the Grossness, and even Indecency, with which the above Libeller conveys his Ideas; I appeal to every Reader, whether Wolfey's Mode of Expression was not innocent and humble, when compared with the Arminian Phraseology of God and 13

x John x. 33.

know and believe that the Father is in Me and I in Him. Would He have left a positive Injunction. that all Men should bonor the Son, EVEN AS they konor the Fathery; if the Son was not equally Divine? How would it found, if a Lawgiver was to enact, "That all Men should honor the Angel " Gabriel (for Instance) with the same Honor which "they render to Gop?" we should tremble with Horror: we should be overwhelmed with Consternation, at the Prodigiousness of such Impiety. And why? Because the Honor due to God is peculiar to God, and cannot, without Sacrilege, be transferred to any inferior Being. I conclude, therefore, that, feeing the Redeemer of Sinners lays claim to Divine Honors, He is and must be a Divine Person. If not, the Consequences would be dreadful indeed. From the Arian and Socinian Hypotheses, That He is, at most, but the first and highest of created Beings, it would follow (I fpeak it with Horror; but follow it inevitably would), that the Jews did right, in branding Him for a Blasphemer, and in prosecuting Him as an Impostor. There is no possible Medium. Either He was and is what He protessed to be, " Equal with " the Father, as touching his Godhead;" or, He must be deservedly ranked with the most impious and execrable of all human Characters. If CHRIST were not very and eternal God, Christianity would be the most refined System of Idolatry, and, confequently,

fequently, the most exquisitely dangerous Religion, under Heaven.

Nothing short of Trinity in Unity could justify the Commission, which our blessed Lord gave to his Apostles and their Successors, to Baptize in the Name, or into the Knowledge and Worship, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. If the Son of God were not God the Son, if the Spirit of God were not God the Spirit, the Administration of Baptism in their Name would be an Act of the highest Profaneness and Idolatry. — The Doctrine, therefore, of a Trinity of Persons in the Unity of one Divine Nature, is a Doctrine of express Revelation; a Doctrine of the utmost Consequence; and which lyes at the very Root and Foundation of the Christian System.

In TE omnis Domus inclinata recumbit.

Give up This, and you give up All. The whole of Christianity is but an empty Name, without it.

Blessed be God, the Faith of our own Church, respecting this capital Point, most exactly harmonizes with the Law and the Testimony: for she affirms, That, "in Unity of this Godhead, there be three Persons, of one Substance, Power, and Eter. inity; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." And, elsewhere, she thus speaks: "That which we believe of the Glory of the Father, the same we be-

Matth. xxviii. 19. a Art. 1.

" lieve of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, without any Difference or Inequality b."

IV. God's Everlafting Love to bis People, and bis gratuitous Election of them to Grace and Glory. constituted another Branch of that Doctrine, which was taught and preached by JESUS CHRIST the Righteous. He declared, in a folemn Address to his Father, made in the Hearing of his Disciples, Thou bast loved THEM as thou bast loved ME . Now, the Father's Love to CHRIST was truly and properly Eternal. It knew no Commencement, nor will know a Period. For it follows, in the very next Verse, Thou lovedst me before the Foundation of the World. Consequently, if the Father loved his People as He loved his Son, He must, according to our LORD's own Words, have loved them from everlasting. Hence proceded his Choice and Appointment of them in CHRIST to Eternal Life, as the End; and to Faith and Sanctification, as the Means. That He bas fo chosen and appointed them, is evident from the express, repeated Declarations of CHRIST himself. I thank Thee, says He, Holy Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, because Thou hast bid these Things from the Wise and Prudent, and hast revealed them unto Babes: even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy Sight d. - Unto you it is given to know the Mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven: but to them it is not given . - Many

are

b Communion Service. c John xvii. 23.

⁴ Matth. xi. 25, 26. c 16. xiii. 11.

are called, but few chosen f. - Shall not God avenge his own Elect, who cry Day and Night unto Him 8? - Rejoice, because your Names are written in Heaven h. - To fit on my Right Hand and on my Left, is not mine to give, except unto those for whom it hath been prepared of my Father. - I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen k. - There Shall arife false Christs, and false Prophets, and shall shew great Signs and Wonders : insomuch that, if it were possible, they should deceive the very Elett . - For the Eletts' Sake, whom He bath chosen, He will shorten those Days m. - He shall send his Angels, and they shall gather together his Elect, from the four Winds, from under one End of Heaven to the other". - Come, ye bleffed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World o. On which Passages, and a Multitude of others to the fame Effect, all of which strongly affert a personal and immutable Election; I do not know a more scriptural and judicious Comment, than those Words of our own Church: " Prædesti-" nation to Life is the Everlasting Purpose of God, " whereby, before the Foundations of the World were " laid, He bath constantly decreed, by his Counsel se-" cret to us, to deliver from Curse and Damnation " those whom He bath chosen in Christ out of Man-

f Matth. xx. 16. ε Luke xviii. 7. h Luke x. 20. i Αλλ' οις ήτοιμας αι, Matth. xx. 23. k John xiii. 18.

Matth. xxiv. 24. m 16. xxiv. 22. with Mark xiii. 20.

Mankind, and to bring them, by CHRIST, to ever-" lasting Salvation, as Vessels made to Honor P." Of these " Vessels made unto Honor," she declares the Church at large to confift: "The true Church," fays she, " is an Universal Congregation or Fellow-" Ship of God's faithful and Elect People 9." Hence, in perfect Harmony with Scripture and herfelf, she prays, that God would " make his chosen People " joyful';" that He would " shortly accomplish the " Number of his Elect ";" and declares, that " Al-" mighty God hath knit together his Elect, in one " Communion and Fellowship, in the mystical Body of " his Son CHRIST our Lord t." Neither doth this bleffed Doctrine, if taken as it is reveled in Scripture and as it stands from thence adopted by the Church, tend, either directly or remotely, to the Relaxation of human Diligence, or to the Detriment of good Works. The Apostle hath declared, that we are chosen to Salvation "through Santification of the Spirit and Belief of the Truth, and NO OTHER-WISE. And the Church, who justly affirms, on one Hand, that " The godly Consideration of Pradestination, and of our Election in CHRIST, is full " of sweet, pleasant, and unspeakable Comfort to " godly Persons ";" takes Care, on the other, to remind her Children, in the fecond Homily on Alms-giving, that it is "By their OBEDIENCE cc unto

P Art. 17. 9 Hom. for Whitf. P. 1. Paily Service.

Funeral Office. Collect for All-Saints' Day. 2 Theff.

ii. 13. W Art. 17.

" unto God that they declare openly and mani" festly, to the Sight of Men, that they are the Sons

" of God, and Elect of Him unto Salvation."

V. The Covenant of Grace and Redemption, which subsisted between the Three Divine Persons, before all Worlds, in Behalf of the Church and People of God; held a distinguished Place in that Scheme of Doctrine preached by the Lord from Heaven. He termed his precious Blood, The Blood of the new Covenant w: because He shed it in Consequence of his own voluntary Stipulation with the Father and Spirit. He told his Disciples, I covenant a Kingdom unto you, as my Father covenanted unto mex. A little before his last Sufferings, He said, Father, the Hour is come x: the tremendous, the important Hour, agreed and fixed upon, when the Counsel of Peace was between us both. I have sinished the

w Called "The NEW Covenant," not in Respect of its Date (for it is truly and properly eternal), but with Respect to the Revelation of it to Adam. The Covenant of Grace, made with Christ before all Worlds (Gal. in. 16. 2 Tim. i. 9. Tit. i. 2.), was not discovered and made known to our first Parents, 'till after they had broken the Covenant of Works: which latter, being first reveled, is therefore styled The OLD Covenant. Adverting to which important Distinction, i. e. with a View (not to the Nanifestation, but to the real Date of the Covenant of Redemption, the Apostle terms the Blood of Christ The Blood of the Everlasting Covenant. Hebr. xiii. 20.

x Diatibemai - - xabus diebelo, Luke xxii. 29.

y John xvii. 1.

Work which thou gavest me to do 2; and which I promised to execute, when I entered into Covenant with Thee for the Salvation of loft Sinners. One of the last Words, He uttered on the Cross, was It is finished a: I have accomplished all my feederal Engagements, and completed the Defigns of Grace, for which the Lord God and his Spirit fent me b into the World.

Nor does our excellent Establishment lose Sight of this momentous Article. She makes express Mention of God's " Counsel secret to us c." declares, that CHRIST " took upon Him," or engaged and stipulated, " to deliver Mand." She directs us to " give most humble and hearty Thanks. " to God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, " for the Redemption of the World by the Death " of CHRIST": " because that Redemption was founded on a previous Treaty, in which all the Three Persons were mutually concerned. For, what was the Covenant of Grace, but the concurring Will and Determination of Father, Son, and Spirit, to fave Sinners by the Intervention of a Mediator? "When the Fullness of Time was come. that is, says our Church, the Perfection and Course of Years APPOINTED from the Beginning, then "God, according to his former Covenant and Pra-" mise, sent a Messiabi". She adds, that " CHRIST cc the

John xvii. 4. a. H. xix. 30. b. Isai. xlviii. 16. c. Art. 17. d. Te Deum. c. Communion Service.

Homily on the Nativity.

the Son of God did, by the Appointment of bis Father, come down from Heaven to be wounded for our Sakes: " and reminds us, elsewhere, that our "Freedom is purch yea with the Price of the precious Blood of Jesus Christ, who was or dained to the same Purpose Before the World was made h." The Covenant of Redemption proceded on a certain and infallible Fore-sight of the Fall of Man. Hence we need not wonder,

VI. That CHRIST took Care to inculcate the Doctrine of Original Sin. He plainly alluded to the Event of the Temptation in Paradife, when He termed the Instrument of it a Lyar, and a Murderer from the Beginning . In declaring, That which is born of the Flesh is Flesh k, He gives us to understand, that all Mankind are, by Nature, destitute of that moral Image of God in which their first Father was created. He represents this universal, hereditary Corruption of the human Race as the Source from whence every actual Sin procedes: From WITHIN, out of the HEART of Men, procede evil Thoughts, Adulteries, Fornications, Murders. Thefts, Covetousness, Deceit, Lasciviousness, an evil Eye, Blasphemy, Pride, Foolishness; all these evil Things come FROM WITHIN, and defile the Man 1. Well, therefore, might He observe to Nicodemus, Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye MUST be born

again;

Second Hom. on the Passion. h Hom. on the Resurrection.
John viji. 44. k 1b. ii. 6. Mark vii. 21 — 23.

again; for, except a Man BE born again, born from above, inwardly and outwardly renewed by the Supernatural Power of the bleffed Spirit, whose purifying Agency refembles that of Water, he cannot fee the Kingdom of GoD m: he can neither be a Subject of the Kingdom of Grace here, nor have a Part and Lot in the Kingdom of Glory hereafter. Warranted by these express and solemn Asseverations of CHRIST, the Church affirms, that, " Ories ginal, or Birth-Sin, is the Fault and Corruption of s the Nature of every Man who naturally is ensegendered of the Offspring of Adam; whereby Man " is [quam longissime] gone as far as possible from original Righteousness, and is of his own Nature " inclined to evil "." So, in the first Part of the Homily for Whit-funday, she draws this double Portrait of Man in the State of Nature, and of Man in a State of Grace: " Man of his own Na-" ture is fleshly and carnal, corrupt and naught, fin-" ful and disobedient to GoD; without any Spark of "Goodness in bim, without any virtuous or godly " Motion, only given to evil Thoughts and wicked " Deeds. As for the Works of the Spirit, the Fruits of Faith, charitable and godly Motions; if be have any at all in him, they procede only of the Holy Ghost, who is the only Worker of our Sanstification, " and moketh us new Men in CHRIST JESUS. Such " is the Power of the Holy Ghost to regenerate Men, and, as it were, to bring them forth anew; so that se they m John iii. 3, 5, 7. n Art. 9.

"they shall be nothing like the Men they were be-

VII. Pardon of Sin by the Sacrifice of himself, and by the Atonement of his own propitiatory Sufferings and Death, was another of those Truths which He taught and preached.

Prior to Adam's Fall, the Law infifted only on a finless, persevering Obedience, as the Term and Condition of our ultimate Salvation. But, Man being fallen, the Law steps in with another Demand on us, a Demand super-added to the former: namely, that we fuffer that Penalty, which the broken Covenant of Works denounces against Every one who continueth not in all Things that are written in the Book of the Law to do them. From this Penalty, nothing could exempt us, but the Substitution of Jesus Christ to bear it in our Stead. And, bleffed be the Riches of his Grace, He, who knew no Sin, was made Sin, a Sinbearer and a Sin-offering, for us; that we might be made the Righteousness of God in Him. He hath redeemed us from the Curse of the Law, by his own Blood, being made a Curse for us. Hence, He averred, that his Blood was shed for many, for the Remission of Sins o: and that the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his Life, evridorpov, a substitutionary Ransom for many P. In exactly the fame Point of View does the Church consider the Nature and Efficacy of his atoning Blood.

Blood. "He came," fays our 15th Article, "to be the Lamb without Spot, who, by Sacrifice of himself once made, should take away the Sins of the World." She testifies, that God gave his only Son to be unto us a Sacrifice for Sin," as well as "an Example of godly Life?" and, treating professedly of the "perfett Redemption," accomplished by his most precious Death, avers, that "There is no other Satisfaction for Sin, but That alone"."

VIII. The Justification of Sinners by his own imputed Righteousness, is, likewife, a Doctrine which Jesus taught. Justification is that gracious Act of Gop, by which he reckons and esteems a Perfon perfectly Righteous, and finally rewards him as fuch. Now; God, whose Judgment is always according to Truth's, can never deem any Man perfectly righteous, who is not, in some way or other, possessed of a perfect Righteousness. But, all Mankind being tainted with original Defilement; which even the Grace of Regeneration does not fully exterminate during the present Life; since, in our native State, we are totally finfull, and, in our renewed State, sanctified but in Part; it follows, that no Man is, in himself, completely righteous. As, therefore, Forgiveness of Sin can only flow to us through the Channel of CHRIT's imputed Sufferings; fo, Justification, or Acceptance with Gon,

can

⁹ Collect for the second Sunday after Easter,

Art. 31. 5 Rom. ii. 2.

can only flow to us through the Channel of CHRIST's imputed Obedience.

By Imputation, I mean Gop's graciously placing That to our Account, which we did NOT personally do. Whoever denies the Imputation of CHRIST'S Sufferings to us Men, is a Socinian, in the effential Import of the Word. And whoever denies the Imputation of CHRIST's own personal Obedience, must, to be consistent, deny the Imputation of CHRIST's own personal Sufferings. You must admit the Imputation of Both, or you virtually difallow the Imputation of Either: for, if it be deemed unreasonable, that Gop should justify Sinners by a Righteousness which they themselves did not perform; what will become of that Doctrine. which affirms, that Sinners are pardoned through a Ransom which they themselves did not pay, and by a Death which they themselves did not undergo? Explode, therefore, the Imputation of CHRIST'S Righteousness, and we are, that Instant, in the very Gall of Socinianism: for the Atonement itself stands on one and the same Basis with the other. The Language of the Moral Law is inflexibly this: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with ALL thy " Heart, and with all thy Mind, and with all thy se Strength; and thou shalt love thy Neighbor AS. "THYSELF. Do THIS, and live: but, if thou " fin, thou dyest. Obey me perfettly, and I pro-" nounce thee justified: break me in any one Point,

" and I pronounce you condemned as guilty of " ALL." But where is the Man (CHRIST only excepted), who ever did love God with all his Heart and Strength? where is the Person who. practically loves his Neighbor as bimself, and who has never broke the Law fo much as in one Point? Consequently, not a single Descendent of Adam can be justified by his own Obedience to the Moral Law. We must, if justified at all, be cloathed, by Imputation, with the Obedience of HIM who alone, strictly speaking, fulfilled all Righteousness; or yielded fuch a Conformity to the Law, as was perfect in all its Parts, and perfect in the highest Degree. Hence He directs us to seek first the Kingdom of God, and His Righteousness: the Kingdom of God the Son, as our Portion, and an Interest in the Righteousness of God the Son, as the procuring Cause of it. He shewed the utter Impossibility of being justified by human Works, and the absolute Necessity of our being cloathed with a better Righteousness than our own, in those Parts of his Sermon on the Mount, wherein He explained the Spirituality and Extent of the Moral Law. By declaring, That causeless and immoderate Anger are Murder t, in the Estimation of GoD; That mere Concupiscence is Adultery', in the Eye of Uncreated Purity; and That even to speak a contemptuous Word to our Neighbor, brings us, according to the strict Tenor of Gon's perfect Law,

in Danger of Hell-fire "; He gives us to underfland, that by the Deeds of the Law no Flesh living can be justified. When our LORD speaks of that Wedding-Garment w, by which we have free Access unto the Father; and of that best Robe x, in which his repenting People stand faultless before the Throne; He means, I dare believe, that Righteoufness of God incarnate, which is to all and upon all them that believe y. Very express is the Decifion of the Church, concerning this effential Branch of Christian Doctrine: "We are accounted Righteous " before God, only for the Merit of our Lord and " Savior Jesus Christ, by Faith; and NOT for " our own Works or Deservings 2." She lays it down as a most certain Truth, that "Gop made " His bleffed Son obedient to the Law for Man 2." She quotes, and adopts, that Remark of St. Bafil, that " Paul gloryed in the Contempt of his own " Righteousness, and that he looked for the Righteous-" ness of God by Faith "." Nay, the affirms, in so many Words, that "CHRIST is now the Righteouf-" ness of all them who truly believe in Him. He for them paid their Ransom, by bis Death; He for them fullfilled the Law, in his Life; so that now, in Him and by Him, every true Christian Man may " be called a Fullfiller of the Law"." Supported by fuch positive Evidence, I will venture to pronounce.

[&]quot; Matth. v. 22. W Ib. xxii. 11, 12. x Luke xv. 22.

y Rom. iii. 22. 2 Art. 11. 2 Coll. for the Circumc.

Hom, of Salvat. Part 2. c Ibid. Part 1.

hounce, that the Man, who denies Justification by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, is, in the strictest Acceptation of the Term, a Dissenter from the Church of England. Every real Member of that Church will and does adopt that usual Saying of one of its brightest Ornaments, "Had I all "the Faith of the Patriarehs, all the Zeal of the Prophets, all the good Works of the Apostles, "all the holy Sufferings of the Martyrs, and all "the glowing Devotion of the Seraphs; I would disclaim the whole, in Point of Dependence, and count all but Dross and Dung, when compared with the infinitely precious Death and the infinitely meritorious Righteousness of Jesus "Christ my Lord."

IX. The Doctrine of Effectual Vocation and Conversion by the Influence of insuperable Grace, stands high on the List of the Doctrines taught by Christ. All that the Father giveth me shall come to med, or be made to believe in me, to the Saving of their Souls. The Hour is coming, and now is, when the Dead, the Dead in Sin, shall bear the Voice of the Son of God; and, hearing, they shall live e: live to God, below; and live with God, when their Spirits return to Him that gave them. Other Sheep I have, which are not of this Fold, who are not within the Pale of Judaism; them also I must bring, and they shall bear my Voice, and there shall be one Flock

John vi. 37. . 16. v. 25. nas is ansoavles znoovlas.

Flock and one Shepherd f. To the fame Effect speaks the Church: " Wherefore they that be indued with so so excellent a Benefit of God, be called, according to Gop's Purpose, by his Spirit working in due " Seafon "." Nor can any Thing be more truly Apostolical, than that solemn Caveat, which she enters against the imaginary Powers of Free-will, in the first Part of the Homily concerning Repentance: " Even so must we beware and take beed, " that we do in no wife think in our Hearts, imagine, or believe, that we are able to repent aright, or to turn effectually unto the LORD, by our own Might and Strength. For this must be veryfied in all Men, Without Me ye can do nothing. Again: of ourselves we are not able fo much as to think a good Thought, And, in another Place, It is God that worketh in us both the WILL and the " DEED. For this Cause, although Feremy had said before, If thou return, O Ifrael, return unto me. " faith the LORD; yet, afterwards, be faith, Turn " THOU me, O LORD, and I SHALL be turned. " for Thou art the Lord my God. And there-" fore that antient Writer and boly Father Ambrose. " doth plainly affirm, that The Turning of the " Heart UNTO GOD is OF GOD: as the Lord him-" felf doth testify by his Prophet, saying, And I " will give thee an Heart to know Me, that I " am the LORD; and they SHALL be my People, and I will be their God: for they shall re-" turn

"turn to Me, with their whole Heart."—In her public Addresses to God, the Church acknowledges, that it is from Him "All boly Desires, all good "Counsels, and all just Works, do procedeh:" and that it is He "Who MAKETH us both to WILL and to Do those Things that be good and acceptable to bis Divine Majesty i."

Inseparable from the Grace of Effectual Calling, are,

X. The fanctifying Agency and constant Inhabitation of the Holy Spirit in the Hearts of them that believe.

Cyrus is reported to have faid to Crassus, " The " Chests, in which I keep my Riches, are the " Hearts and Affections of my People." With still greater Truth may it be faid, that the Souls of the Regenerate are the Repositories, in which God lays up the Riches of his Grace. His best Treasure is in the Hearts of his People: for there HIMSELF resides. If I depart, said CHRIST, I will send the Comforter unto you: and when He is come, He will convince the World, i. e. the Elect. Believing World, of Sin, and of Righteousness, and of Judgement k. He convinces of Sin, by making his People sensible of their native Unbelief and total Sinfulness. He convinces of Righteousness, by pointing out to their View, and leading them to rely upon, that vicarious Obedience of One, even of CHRIST, through the Imputation of which,

many

h Daily Evening Service. i Confirmation Office.

k John xvi. 8.

vinces of Judgement, by turning the Soul from dead Works, to serve the living and true God. Satan is, as it were, brought to the Bar; judged; found guilty of Usurpation; and deposed m from the Throne of the converted Sinner's Heart: who, from thenceforward, is enabled to live, not to himself, but to the Glory of that Savior who died for him and rose again.

Nor does the Blessed Spirit cease to dwell in those who are born again of Him. I will pray the Father, and he will give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of Truth, whom the World cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall he in you. Nor must we consider this Promise as peculiar to the Apostles: for the gracious Promiser declares, He that believeth on Me as the Scripture hath said;

out

¹ Rom. v. 19.

m When King Richard II. was deposed by Parliament, and the Crown adjudged to the Duke of Lancaster; what was the Consequence? the Nation were convinced of Judgement: i. e. convinced of the Judgement, or Sentence of Deprivation, which had passed on the former King; and that their Allegiance was, from thencesorward, transferred to another Sovereign. Much such a Revolution, spiritually speaking, ensues in the Hearts and Lives of those, who, by the Energy of renewing Grace, are turned from Darkness to Light, and from the Power of Satan unto God.

n John xiv. 16, 17.

out of bis Heart Shall flow Rivers of living Waters his Confolations shall abound, and the overflowing Streams of practical Godliness shall enrich and adorn the Whole of his Conversation: this spake He of the SPIRIT, which they that believe on Him Should receive o.

This Divine Influence, its intrinsic Efficacy, and practical Effects, are strongly recognized by our National Church. She teaches us to pray, that we, being regenerate, and made the Children of "God by Adoption and Grace, may daily be renewed " by the Holy Spirit;" that we may, " by the same " Spirit, have a right Judgement in all Things, and " evermore rejoice in his boly Comfort P." She defcribes "godly Persons" to be such as " feel in " themselves the Working of the Spirit of CHRIST, " mortifying the Deeds of the Flesh, and drawing up " their Minds to high and heavenly Things 9." She avers, that, by the Bleffed Spirit of God, " the " whole Body of the Church is governed and sancti-" fied ";" and adopts this Acknowledgement for her own, " No Man can know thy Pleasure, except "Thou givest Wisdom, and sendest thy Holy Spirit from above. Send him down, therefore, from the " boly Heavens, and from the Throne of thy Ma-" jesty, that he may be with me, and labor with me, " that so I may know what is acceptable before Thees," From

o John vii. 38, 39. P Coll, for Christmas Day, and for 9 Art. 17. Second Coll. for Good-Friday. Whitfunday.

[.] Hom. for Rogat. Part 3.

From this Government and Sanctification of the Holy Spirit, procedes,

XI. That never-failing Stream of Good Works, which CHRIST fo constantly enforced, and which all true Believers are fo careful to maintain. Every good Tree, fays our LORD, every Soul made good by the Grace of God, bringeth forth good Fruit'. -Ye are my Friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you ". - He that bath my Commandments, and keepeth THEM, he it is that loveth me w. Nor does the Church speak a different Language: " Here is " now that Glass, wherein thou must behold thyself, " and discern, whether thou hast the Holy Ghost with-" in thee, or the Spirit of the Flesh. If thou see that thy Works be virtuous and good, consonant to " the prescript Rule of God's Word, savoring and tasting, not of the Flesh, but of the Spirit; then " assure thyself,' that thou art endued with the Holy "Ghost: otherwise, in thinking well of thyself, thou " dost nothing else but deceive thyself x."

XII. That real Sanctification and good Works are crowned with the Grace of final Perseverance, is most expressly taught by Christ. My Sheep hear my Voice, and I know them, and they follow Me: and I give unto them eternal Life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my Hand. My Father, who gave them Me, is greater than all, and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's

^{*} Matth. vii. 17. " John xv. 14. * 16. xiv. 21.

^{*} Hom. for Whitfunday, Part 1.

Father's Handy. As for those who fall away from the Profession they once made, our LORD roundly ascribes it to their having had no Root in themselves 2: they had the Appearance of Grace, but not the Truth of Grace. Hence He will declare, to those on his Left Hand, Depart from me, ye Workers of Iniquity; I NEVER knew you a: whereas, if any of those that perish had, once, savingly known him and been known by him, they might retort, "Yes, LORD, thou didft know us once, " and we knew thee, prior to our making Ship-" wreck of Salvation." But this will be impossible for any of them to fay. Consequently, the Doctrine which affirms the Perpetuity of Grace, stands immovable on the Pillars of infallible Truth. No. wonder, then, that the Church should affert, " CHRIST JESUS, the Prophets, the Apostles, and " all the true Ministers of bis Word; yea, every fot " and Tittle in the boly Scripture; bave been, are, " and shall be for ever more, the Savor of Life unto " ETERNAL Life, unto ALL those whose Hearts God " hath

y John x. 27, 28, 29. 2 Mark iv. 17.

² Then will I [όμολο [μσω] SOLEMNLY AVER unto them, I NEVER [&δ επο [ε] at ANY Time knew you: Matth. vii. 23. That όμελο [εω is fometimes rendered by adfirmo, teftor, voveo, stands in no Need of Proof. What a shocking Tenet, then, must That be, which assirms the Defectibility of real Grace, in direct Contrariety to that public and folemn Assertation, which Christ himself will make, at the last tremendous Audit, in the Hearing of Angels and Men?

bath purified by TRUE Faith b." Nor does this View of Things open (as is falfely affirmed) a Door to Difobedience and Remissness. It no more follows, because a true Christian cannot fall finally from Grace, that he may therefore come down from his Watch-Tower and commit Sin with Safety; than it will follow, that our LORD might have thrown himself from the Battlements of the Temple, because it was written that God would give bis Angels Charge concerning Him to bear Him in their Hands. And how can it be thought, that this important Truth leads to Licentiousness, when we lay down this as a fundamental Maxim, that none have any Shadow of Pretence to confider themselves interested in the Blessing of Perseverance, but those only, who manifest that Interest, by being inwardly conformed to God, and outwardly observant of his Commandments?

XIII. The Doctrine of God's unlimited, particular Providence, in the Support, Government, and Direction, of all Things without Exception, makes an eminent Branch of the Christian System, as taught by Christ. We find him thanking his Father, as the Lord of Heaven and Earth d. We hear

Hom, on certain Places of Scripture,

brated Writer, " who should willfully fall down, and break a "Leg, or an Arm, because he knew there was a skillful Surgeon at "Hand to set it." See the Furth of Five Letters to the Rev. Mr. F. Printed for Dilly, 1771. d Matth. xi. 25.

hear him declare, that Man liveth not by Bread alone, but by every Word that procedeth out of the Mouth of GoD e. Nay, that the very Hairs of our Head are all numbered f by him who made them. That it is God, who maketh his Sun to rife, and Rain to descend 8: That HE feedeth the Fowls of the Air, and clothes the Herbage of the Fields h; and that a fingle Sparrow falleth not to the Ground without our Father's Will and Direction. Much less can Events of a superior Kind, and of still more important Confequence, come to pass at random or by Accident; Witness those Words of CHRIST to Pilate: Thou couldst have no Power at all against me, except it was given thee from above k. No less peremptory and explicit is the Church, in her Denial of Chance, and in her Recognition of absolute Providence. God, fays she, " worketh all Things, " in his secret Judgement, to his own Pleasure 1." Epicures they be, who imagine that he walketh " about the Coasts of the Heavens, and hath no " Respect of these inferior Things, but that all these "Things should procede either by Chance, or at Ad-" venture, or else by Disposition of Fortune; and "God to have no Stroke in them: What other "Thing is this, than to fay, as the Fool supposeth in " bis Heart, there is no God "?" Persuant to these Reflections, the addresses the Supreme Being under

[.] Matth. iv. 4. f Ibid. x. 30. E Ibid. v. 45.

¹ Ibid. vi. 26 - 30. 1 Ibid. x. 29. k John xix. 11.

Hom, for Rogat, Pt. 1. m Ibid. Pt. 2.

the Character of Him " whose NEVERFAILING " Providence ordereth ALL Things both in Heaven and Earth"."

XIV. The Immortality of the human Soul, its feparate Existence, Consciousness, and Activity, in a State of Detachment from the Body; together with its immediate Punishment or Beatification, as soon as dislodged by Death; were all strongly inculcated by the great Author of our Faith. Fear not them that kill the Body, but who are not able to kill the Soul o. He preached the same Doctrine in his expiring Moments, when a Cross was his Pulpit, and when the Conversion of a dying Malefactor was the last Seal of his Ministry: To-day shalt thou, i. e. shall thy Soul, be with me in Paradise P. How clear and forcible is that other Declaration of his. Gon is not the God of the Dead, i. e. of the Dead only: of the Bodies of Men, or of that Part of Man which dyes; but of the Living: of that also which furvives; even their Souls: for all live to Him ? in the separate State; either glorified as Temples of his Grace, or punished as Monuments of his Displeasure. To add but one more Testimony: whether we consider the Account of Lazarus and the Rich Man, as a Parable, or a Fact; the instantaneous Conveyance of the former on Angels? Wings to Abraham's Bosom, and the no less instantaneous Punishment of the latter - together with

P Coll. for the 8th Sunday after Trin. . Matth. x. 23.

E. Luke xxiii. 43. 9 16. xx, 38. 16. xvi.

the Conversation which passed, or was supposed to pass, between the glorified Soul of Abraham, and the tormented Soul of the agonizing Sinner - plainly prove, that the Spirit of Man is neither extinguished by Death, nor reduced to a dormant, infensible State: but either foars directly into the Heights of Toy, or directly plunges into the Abyss of Woe. To this, the Church subscribes; or she would not pray, " In the Hour of Death - - - good Lord, deliver us:" nor give it as her stedfast Belief, that " the Dead, who dye in the Lord, are bleffed " FROM HENCEFORTH 5," απαρτι, i. e. απο τε νυν, à nunc, from the very Instant they expire. In her admirable Commendatory Prayer, she humbly commits " the Soul" of the dying Person into the Hands of its Creator and Savior: and, in the Funeral Office, affirms, that " the Souls of the Faith-" ful, after they are delivered from the Burden of the " Flesh, are with God in Joy and Felicity." I am the more particular in citing these Testimonies of the Church on this Subject, as the equally antiscriptural and unphilosophical Doctrine of Soulfleeping has, of late, made great Progress among some who yet pass for Church-men.

XV. Lastly, The Resurrection of the SAME identical Body that dies, and the final Glorification of the Elect in Soul and Body together, close the Rear of that

5 Funeral Service, from Rev. xiv. 13.

t Hence it le lows, that Heaven must be a Place, as well as a State. Which I, farther, argue thus:

that Creed which Jesus taught. This is the Will of him who sent me, that, of all which he has given

me.

I. It is expressly so termed in Holy Scripture. I go, fays CHRIST, to prepare a PLACE for you; copevoual erolucions TOHON UMI. And when I go, and shall prepare a PLACE for you, I will come again, and take you to myfelf, iva onov simi eyes that WHERE (here is the ubi) I am, ye may be also, John xiv. 2, 3. This is feveral Times repeated. Chap, xii. 26. xat ONOY HUI Eyw, EKEI xai o Siaxor o o Eus egai, and WHERE I am, THERE also shall the Servant, who is mine, be, and Chap. xvii. 24, Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me. be with me, ONOY eye eyw, WHERE I am: and where is that? In the highest Heaven; for it follows, that they may behold my Glory: even that Glory which He had with the Father, before the World was, verf. 5. And, in Rev, xxii. 5, it is faid concerning Heaven, rug ux es at EKEI, There Shall be no Night THERE. Now, fetting apart all needless metaphyfical Diftinctions, a Place is That, de quo reele prædicantur ubi & ibi. Whatever has a real Existence, must exist somewhere: according to the old Axiom, " quod nullibi est, nibil est:" and that somewhere (be it Earth, Hell, or Heaven) is, to speak intelligibly, the Place of the Thing or Person there existing. It may be faid, that " the Word Place feems not to agree with " the Nature of Spirits." It may not altogether, according to our Notion of Place: but as I find the Son of Gop applying the Word Place to Heaven itself, and describing one by the other, I cannot prevail with myself to give up the Term Place: at least, 'till I find another more suitable. Shall we exchange it for State? but this is obscurum per obscurius. Suppose a Being to be in a certain State or Condition, without at the same Time taking in the Idea of Place, or something analogus to it, and we are more in the Dark than before. Alicubitas determinata is a Circumstance essential to every finite Thing that exists: qua Ens, it must be alicubi. Sever these

me, I should lose none, but should raise it up again at

two if you can. Ens nullibi is the groffest of Absurdities. The Word State, refers to a Person's Greatness or Meanness, Happiness or Misery, Knowledge or Ignorance, &c. and can a Person, or intelligent Subsistence, be either great or mean; happy or miserable, h. e. can he be in any State at all, without being at the same Time in aliquo ibi? or can the to wook be predicated of one, concerning whom the to we cannot?

— Nor is Heaven alone termed a Place: the Region of condemned Spirits is likewise so called. Less they come also into this Place of Torment, said the departed Sensualist, Luke xvi. 28: And Judas is said to have fallen by Transgression, that he might go to his own Place, Acts i. 25.

II. If Heaven be not a Place, I would be glad to know where the glorified Body of CHRIST is, with which He ascended. Whither did it ascend to? Where are the Bodies of Enoch and Elijah? If in Heaven, Heaven must be the to ibi, or Place, where they are. In short, if we deny the Locality of Heaven, we must, together with That, deny that CHRIST resumed his own material Body at his Resurrection, and that He ascended in it to the Right Hand of Gop: i.e. we must commence Infidels at once; I would further ask; where will the Bodies of the Saints be, after the universal Judgement? will they not enter into Heaven? and can Bodies be in Heaven; and Heaven not be the Place of those Bodies? Nay, I ask, whether even the Soul of a Believer can, after Death, be with CHRIST (which the Scriptures affure us it is), without Ubiety? How, moreover, could Paul, previous to his Death, be caught up ews Trits spars, to the third Heaven, or es Tor waraseror, into Paradile (which two Expressions are Terms synonymus. as appears by the Apostle's reciprocating them, 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4.). and that too, perhaps, ev σωμαλι, in his Body as well as Soul; if the Third Heaven be not a Place, or some determinate ibi? What! a Man caught up - nowhither? could he go EIE

the last Day". — The Hour is coming, when all, that are in the Graves, shall bear his Voice, and come forth: they, that have done good, to the Resurrection of Life; and they, that have done evil, to the Resurrection of Condemnation. That the Church, in these Points likewise, is the faithful Echo of her Master's Voice, I need not stay to prove.

SUCH are the inestimable Truths, which the Disciples of Arias, Arminius, and Socious, are laboring to wrest from our Hands. How must Instidels, on one Side; and Papists, on the other; exult to see any Part (though, blessed be God, it is a very small Part indeed) of the Established Clergy, laying the Train, and holding the Match, to blow up that very Church, of which God and Man have conspired to make them the nominal Guardians! Adverting to such false Brethren, may she not too justly complain, He that eateth my Bread layeth great Wait for me, and hath lifted up his Heel against me? Yea, the Hand of him that betrayeth me is with me on the Table? Considering the Quarter, from whence the late Application to Parliament arose, it may be

Place, according to Sir Isaac Newton's Definition, is Pars Spatii quam Corpus occupat: either, therefore, the Bodies of the Saints never will be in Heaven (which would infer a flat Denial of the Resurtection); and the Body of Christ is not in Heaven (which but to imagine, were Infidelity indeed); or Heaven may be, is, and must be, truly and properly, local:

[&]quot; John vi. 39. w Ibid. v. 29.

confidered as one of the most abandoned Efforts that ever were made: fo confummately flagitious. that the very Party themselves thought proper to masque the Battery, and play it off (as much as they could) in the Dark. They published their Petition; but took Care, not to publish their Names: though their Names would not have taken up more Room than their Petition. Thus, every one that doth evil, hateth the Light, neither cometh to the Light, lest his Deeds should be reproved: but he that doth Truth, cometh to the Light, instead of shrinking from it, that his Deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God. Not so wrought was the Deed, by which those Gentlemen violated their Promifes to God, trampled on the Supremacy of the King, treated the Episcopal Bench as Cyphers, and labored to destroy the Faith they had solemnly engaged to preach.

To fay, that "The Church would be sufficiently "fecured by subscribing only to the Scriptures at "large;" is a mere Pretence, far too thin to concele the cloven Foot which lurks beneath. Arians and Socinians profess to believe the Bible. Papists, Arminians, and Pelagians, profess the same. So does every Sect, which affects to shelter itself under the Name of Christianity. —Besides: upon the Petitioners' own Principles, Subscription to the Bible itself would bear quite as hard on some Men, as Subscription to the Liturgy and Articles is supposed

posed to do on others. One Man may be every Whit as SINCERE in Infidelity, as another can be in Heterodoxy. And if, in after Times, a Candidate for holy Orders should happen to be an Infidel, it would (according to the Mode of Reafoning adopted by the Feathery Divines) be full as grievous an Encroachment on the Right of privaté Judgement, to infift on such a Man's subscribing to the Scriptures; as it can possibly be, to insist on other People's fubscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles. If the Exaction of the latter is now cryed out against, as an Imposition; fo, in a short Time, would the former. And with full as much Reason: for, can it be proved, That God has given Heretics a Charter of Ease, to the Exclusion of poor Infidels? The Socinian goes but one Step farther than the Arian: and the Deift goes but one Step beyond the Socinian. Is the Difference of a fingle Step fo very important, that every Ecclefiastical Door must be thrown wide open, to admit the Bible-fubscribing Socinian; while the non-fubfcribing Infidel has every Door flung in his Face, though he stand but a few Inches from his admitted Neighbor, yea, fo near him, that their Elbows might touch? Would not a Deist, a Mahometan, a Jew, a Pagan, or a Papist, have as much Cause. in that Case, to exclaim, as an Arian or Socinian pretends to have now? I conclude, therefore, that Subscription to the Bible; and Subscription to the Liturgy,

Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies; stand on one and the same Bottom: and the Argument, for abolishing Subscription to These, would hold, with equal Force, for the Abolition of Subscription to That. It is manifest, therefore, to what Point the superfeding Project ultimately tends.

The plain Truth feems to be, that the Petitioners wish to divest the Church of a Power, which even a Free-mason's Club justly possess (I mean the Power of expecting Conformity to herfelf, from all whom she admits into her Bosom); only that they themselves may sit down to the Loaves and Fishes, without the Trouble of previously saying Grace. They want to be supported at the public Expence, for doing nothing, and for believing nothing. But, in such a Case, would not the Wisdom of Legislature soon begin to ask this reasonable Question, " Why all this Waste of Tythes and 6 Church-Lands on a useles Body of Men?" And would not a speedy Resumption of both be the natural Consequence? It certainly would, if the Legislature were in their Senses. Let the Petitioners, therefore, lay at least this to Heart, in due Season. If they care not for the Doctrines, which they have folemnly subscribed; let them, however, take Heed to what they confessedly love, even the Bag, and that which is therein w. Though they have no Regard to the Ark of Gop, yet let them prudently take some Thought for the Security of their Diana, Clergy-

Clergymen of this Cast, are very apt to complain of the Contempt which is thrown upon them. But is it at all furprizing, that any, who are Ritual Conformists and avowed Doctrinal Dissenters, should be disliked for their Want of Integrity, and despised for their Infignificancy? How pertinent, and folemn, are those Words of God, by the Prophet! The Priest's Lips should keep Knowledge, and Men should seek the Law at his Mouth; for he is the Messenger of the LORD of Hosts. But ye are departed out of the Way; ye have caused many to stumble at the Law; ye have corrupted the Covenant of Levi. faith the LORD of Hosts: therefore have I also made you contemptible and base before all the People, according as ye have not kept my Ways, but have been partial in the Law. Mal. ii.

In a Letter of Mr. Pope's (if I mistake not), Mention is made of an Eastern Fable, to this Essect: The Owls and Batts once joined, in a Petition, to Jupiter, against the Sun; humbly shewing, that his Beams were so insufferably troublesome, that the Petitioners could not sly abroad with Comfort, but were kept Prisoners, in their respective Recesses, for at least twelve Hours out of the twenty-four. Jupiter, seeing Phabus shortly after, informed him of the Application he had received; adding, I shall, bowever, take no Notice of the Petition: and be it your Business to revenge yourself by Shining.

May

May the Sentiment be verified in the Clergy of the Establishment, at this critical and perisous Juncture! Let us be careful to stand in the good old Ways, and stedsastly abide by the Doctrines of the Reformation, which are found to quadrate so exactly with the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. Be it our Care, at once to avenge and heal the Wounds of our sacred Mother the Church, by saining in her Desence: by holding forth and holding up the Word of Life, purely, without Mixture; Meekly, without Malevolence, yet Interpidly, without Fear or Shame; Honessly, without Self-seeking; Fully, without Reserve, without Partiality, and without Hypocrify; Prastically*, by giving

* Plato, the Philosopher, had a Nephew (named Speusippus) whose Morals were so intolerably dissolute, that his Parents discarded him and turned him out of Doors. Plate then took him into his own House, to live with Him. While there, the amiable Philosopher did not endeavor to reclaim him by dry Lectures and disgustful Expostulations: but strove to make him in Love with Virtue, by the Brightness of his own Example. The Expedient succeded. Speusippus, at once shamed and charmed by the Practical Eloquence of his Uncle's blameless Life; grew reformed on Principle, and, afterwards, became, himself, a very eminent Philosopher. - Are We defirous of winning Souls to CHRIST, and of demonstrating ourfelves to be Children of God? our Exhortations and our Profession must have the Sanction of our own Example: which, more than all the fludied Oratory in the World; more than all the cold Harangues on the " moral Fitness of Things," and the "Beauty and Expediency of Virtue;" will bring Glory

ing all Diligence to order every Part of our own moral Demeanor, as becometh the Gospel of CHRIST: Giving no just Cause of Offence, in any Thing, that the Ministry be not blamed; but in all Things approving ourselves as the Ministers of God, by Pureness, by Knowledge, by Long-suffering, by Kindness, by the HOLY GHOST, by Love unfeigned, by the Word of Truth, by the Power of God, by the Armor of Righteousness on the Right Hand and on the Left y. That, when the destined Season arrives, at which we must give Account of our Stewardship to the great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, we may be found of Him in Peace; watching, praying, laboring: and ascend, from our Master's Work, to our Master's Joy, as Cincinnatus was found busy at his Plough, when called to the Dictatorship of Rome.

Glory to God, Honor to the Gospel, Comfort to our own Minds, and solidly edify Those to whom we minister and with whom we converse. Thus reasons the Apostle Paul: Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest, A Man should not steal; dost thou steal? Thou that sayest, A Man should not commit Adultery; dost thou commit Adultery? Thou that makest thy Boast of the Law, through breaking the Law dishonorest thou God? Rom. ii. 21—23.

y 2 Cor. vi. 3 - 7.

the all Dillgence to order every Part of our and moral Demeanor, as becometh the Guipel of Cuastr: Giving no just Caule of Offence, in any Thing, Athet the Ministry Is not blossed; but in all

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